

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor,
J. E. GREENE, Associate Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Mar. 22, 1856.

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Declines a Re-Election.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, in an address to his constituents, states that he is no longer a candidate for re-election to Congress. The time has come with him when he should cease his public services, and retire into private life. The frosts of seventy winters have converted him into an old man. He entered Congress twenty years ago in the vigor of life, and commenced almost alone to show the usurpations of the slave-power. John Quincy Adams, that "old man eloquent," fell by his side, and was gathered with the just in heaven. All his early co-workers have passed away, and he stands alone, with another generation. The principles which he commenced advocating have continued to increase in public favor until it has obtained an ascendancy; and now, after having not only looked from Pisgah's Top into Canaan, but actually entered the land of promise, he is willing and desirous of retiring, and leaving others, with fresh hands, to complete the work to which his life has been devoted.

Mr. Giddings has been the best abused man in the nation, but he has nobly vindicated himself on every occasion. We were a resident of his district when he was censured by a resolution of Congress for introducing into that body a series of resolutions which all men must admit to be true in principle. He resigned and came home, and submitted his case to his constituents, and was sent back with an overwhelming majority, and a greatly increased vote over his former election. It was the good fortune of the senior editor to cast his first vote on that occasion, and he looks back to it as the proudest vote of his life.

Murder of a Negro.

A black man, belonging to the estate of Jabez Smith, of Independence, Mo., was brutally murdered a few days ago. The black man had a wife and thirteen children. He had been sold several times to go South, but had refused to be arrested; on that account he still remained in Independence. On the day of his slaughter he was invited into a store, and while there an attempt was made to handcuff him, but he broke away from his pursuers, and fled into the street. He was followed and fired upon, several shots hitting him in the leg, shoulder, &c., and one passed through his body in the region of the heart. He fell, and then was overtaken and kicked by his pursuers. They inquired if he would give up. "NO!" was the response; and the kicking and beating was continued till after life was extinct. During the affray he drew a pistol on a person who attempted to stop him in the street, and this was the reason given for shooting him down. Our informant, who was in Independence at the time, states that on the following day an animated discussion was carried on in the streets, and in social circles, to know who should have the distinction of slaying the "insurgent," several persons claiming the honor.

Emigrants Arriving.

Our streets are beginning to be thronged with strangers, and present quite a life-like appearance again after the dreary winter. Every boat which comes up the river has a large number on board.

For reasons which we do not care to mention now we hope all will labor to be here by the 1st of May at furthest. By that time we hope, and have reason to believe, there will be an addition of many thousands to the State.

Pro-slavery men from the South are hurrying on, and are "squating" on every unoccupied claim they can find. There is not a doubt but they have changed their tactics, and now hope to become actual settlers, and in that way carry their measures. We beg of the North to wake up, and send on her noble spirits to locate permanently here to aid us. Though the South have given up their design of a hostile military invasion, they have not concluded to let Kansas be controlled by her own citizens; and yet we have the assurance of the National Executive that it shall be, and we look for his fulfilling his pledge in this respect else he will have such a hullabaloo around his ears as will make even the White House at Washington an uncomfortable residence.

Orange Orange Fences.

Have our readers read the advertisement of JOHN GARDNER in another column, who advertises Orange Orange plants for sale? In another place we give a plan for planting this valuable live fence in uncultivated lands, furnished us by a gentleman who has experienced on the subject. As the boundaries of claims are now established, every claimant should commence at once the growth of a hedge. If he does so, in three years he will have a good fence around his claim—one which will improve as it increases in age.

Cheering—Abolitionist.

Hon. M. F. WADE, of Ohio, has been re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Wade is a Republican on whom the country can stake high, and be sure of winning every time. When he first took a seat in the Senate Chamber demagogues were in the habit of speaking of him as an "abolitionist," thinking thereby to frighten him from duty. After having rebuked those sneering remarks on several occasions, and finding it was a waste of breath, he determined on popularizing the name even in the United States Senate. Said he, on a certain occasion, in reply to the contemptible sneer:

"Mr. President—Whatever may be my position at home, while I remain a member of the United States Senate I wish to be known and recognized of all men as an abolitionist, and one of the rankiest kind."

He has heard no more about abolitionism in Washington, and since that expression he has been received and treated as a MAN. The base truckling politicians in Kansas who would sell their souls for a paltry office, and lick the very dust to secure a single vote, may yet learn that the cry of "abolitionist" will have lost its charm in this State as well as at Washington, and that the miserable fool who uses the expression to injure an opponent, will sink that low in a political grave that the trumpet calling the dead to life will never salute him. Frank Wade's enemies will never speak of him again as an abolitionist, and no man will use it anywhere as a term of reproach who is not lost to all honor and decency—who is not wholly void of shame.

The Legislature.

The State Legislature took a recess on Saturday last until the 4th of July next, after passing several bills, and appointing a committee of twenty persons to codify the laws, and report them to the Legislature at its re-assembling in July.

The labor of preparing a code worthy of our new State will be very great. For this reason it was thought better to give plenty of time to the work. More deliberation is usually enjoyed on small committees than large ones; this of itself would justify the plan adopted. The legal talent of the State has been appointed on the committees, and we feel assured a code will be prepared which will serve as a model of legislation for many years.

Warlike.

The news from Washington presents quite a warlike appearance. There is no doubt but Pierce will plunge the nation into a foreign war if he can do it, and leave the "Pirates of the Missouri" to continue their depredations at will. Wonder if the Executive is aware that the majority of the people of the United States have the choosing of a new President next November; and, again, does he think they will be fools enough to elevate him again to power after he has betrayed them, not once, but continually, since taking the oath of office.

Cooling Slightly.

What is the matter with the border papers? They are not as virulent as formerly. The Squatter Sovereign is about the only pro-slavery paper on our exchange list which furnishes suitable articles from which to make up our Southern Side. A new system of tactics has been introduced, and it is apprehended their principal outrages for a month or two will consist of piracies, which are continued on every boat up the river. Wouldn't wonder if they would find a torpedo in some box soon which they will open. "The Yankees are great on inventions!"

Mail Robbing.

A letter from Rev. J. RICHARDSON, South Berwick, Maine, states that he has sent us, at different times, thirty-two new subscribers, accompanied with the cash. We have received only eight new subscribers from our friend. The balance has been robbed by some of Frank Pierce's officials. They, no doubt, thought themselves in better employment than their master, though they were engaged in simply purloining letters from the mails.

The Herald of Freedom is not half large enough to furnish all the Kansas news on hand. When the paper was first started we were apprehensive that in time we could not get Kansas matter enough to fill our columns, but it has continued to increase on our hands, until it is impossible to even think of condensing the most important facts pertaining to our affairs.

Practical Christianity.

"The Church of the Disciples," in Boston, under the pastoral charge of Rev. James F. Clark, have contributed the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars, for the relief of the pioneers in Kansas. This is one of the youngest churches in Boston, and very far from being one of the most wealthy. What makes this act more remarkable is the fact that this church belongs to the despised sect of Unitarians. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, and Hon. WM. H. SWARD, will each accept our thanks for Congressional Documents.

An Important Item.

Last year a friend of ours plowed seven acres of prairie, and turned up the sod about four inches deep. This he planted with corn, and realized eight hundred bushels of shelled corn, worth \$800. A neighbor on a claim no way inferior to that of our friend, claimed that there was an error in plowing so deep; that more shallow plowing would enable the turf to rot sooner, and would not be so fatiguing on the team. The result was, he turned over forty acres, plowing it about two inches deep, and planted it with corn. His crop was only fit for feed, and he supplied himself with corn from the crib of our friend, who plowed deep. The former argued that in plowing deep the earth was better qualified for resisting the protracted drouth common to this climate in the summer, and his experience proved the correctness of his theory. An excellent communication on "deep plowing" will be found in another column, and as the time for commencing spring work is at hand, every agriculturist should look into this matter, and act intelligently when he prepares his ground for seed.

Deeds, Mortgages, &c.

We find the people in Kansas are frequently put to great expense and inconvenience in dealing lands in the States from whence they came, many supposing it necessary to go into Missouri before the Courts to make acknowledgments, because they will not appear before our Territorial officers. Such persons should be informed that the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM has Commissions from the Governors of nearly every northern State, and is fully authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds, powers of attorneys, leases, and other instruments of writing, administer oaths and affirmations, and do all other things necessary for the sale or transfer of property, real or personal, in the several States for which he is Commissioner, as fully and effectually as it could be done in the States from whence the parties have emigrated.

We have just printed a very nice blank deed, which we shall be happy to fill up for persons desiring the conveyance of lands in the States. We have, also, blanks for the sale and transfer of city lots and interests in the town of Lawrence, which we can fill up to order.

Their Genealogy.

A bill has passed the Senate of Virginia, appropriating \$1,000 a year for five years, to enable the State Historical Society to procure from England manuscript copies of documents and letters, relative to the early history of the Old Dominion.—*Ex.*

Among other records we hope they will copy those in relation to the shipping of criminals, paupers, and other idle and dissolute persons, to that State, when a colony, and selling them for tobacco to the planters. They were the most degraded population in England, and now constitute the F. F.'s of that State. Their descendants have settled in Missouri, and are talking about the "pau-pers" from New England to Kansas. If the F. F.'s and their sons in Missouri would gather up the history of those old times, it is very probable those who are the loudest in their reproaches against Eastern people, would find their great grandmothers were offered at auction, and sold for tobacco to pay their passage money over the "great blue sea."

Thanks.

We are indebted to several friends recently for clubs to the HERALD OF FREEDOM. Each will accept our thanks for the favor. We hope to receive many more in a short time. The prospects of our journal are more flattering than in the past. Were it not for indebtedness incurred on the first volume, we should feel entirely relieved from embarrassments in the future.

Reliable Pamphlet.

Dr. THOMAS H. WREN, No. 3 Winter street, Boston, Mass., has our thanks for an advance copy of his new pamphlet, entitled "Information for Kansas Emigrants." It is very accurate, containing scarcely an error in fact, and is, in our opinion, far the best work for reliable information on Kansas affairs in so limited a space, which has yet been issued from the press.

Correction.

Our article headed an "honest man," last week, in which we took occasion to compliment Mr. Brown of Brownville, was erroneous. The credit should have been given to H. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., a Representative in our State Legislature from the fifth district, and who resides in the vicinity of Oswatimie.

Last Week's Papers Wanted.

Wanted: At this office, twenty copies of our last week's issue to complete our files, for which papers of this week will be given. Those living in the vicinity who do not keep files of their papers will no doubt favor us with this exchange.

The boats on the Missouri river have adopted a tariff of freight, and discriminate 25 cents on the hundred pounds in favor of Kansas City, Mo., against Leavenworth.

The Reason.

In the Georgia Legislature, the bill appropriating \$50,000 to aid the emigration of Georgians to Kansas was rejected, 42 to 32. The opposition to the bill was predicated on the ground that it was not a wise policy for Georgia, as a state, by legislative enactment, to aid in populating Kansas; that the matter had better be left to the enterprise and support of private companies.—*Leavenworth Herald.*

And why not "aid in populating Kansas?" Because it was considered unsafe to do so. To take any portion of the already sparse white population of Georgia, and transfer it to Kansas, would give the slave population a still greater preponderance, and the consequences might result in a general negro insurrection. If such a calamity should occur the South would have to fight her battles alone; for with the present state of public opinion in the North, no help could be expected from that source.

Again: There was no guaranty that persons thus forwarded with State patronage, would be true to Slavery when they got to Kansas. The poor, non-slaveholding population of the South were generally opposed to slavery because they found labor degraded, and their industry was brought in competition with slave labor. Remove those laborers to Kansas, and let them see labor made honorable, as it is among the pioneers from the North and East, and there is no doubt many persons thus sent out, would give their votes for making Kansas free. No guaranties could be given, for interest would be the controlling power with the settler on removing from his former associations. Reports said that a majority of those already in Kansas from the South were in favor of making it a Free State. This wholesale emigration; this transferring of a large population of the slaveholding States at once into Kansas, would work disastrously to all concerned.

Besides this; could they have seen the result of southern emigration, they would have found that it never reached Kansas; that one after another would leave a party; and when they arrived on the borders their numbers were reduced one-half. Not that alone; but the few who did arrive, when they learned the facts in regard to the settlements and characters of the pioneers, felt they had been sold; that falsehoods and those only had been propagated in the South with the view of inciting a heavy emigration, and all for the advancement of a few demagogues who wish to ride into popularity on the wave of a frenzied public opinion.

Checking the South.

The poorest move yet made in the South—Heaven knows all have been bad enough—was the attempt to hire men to come from the South to aid in making Kansas a Slave State. Alabama proposed to give the exorbitant sum of \$25 to each actual pro-slavery emigrant from the South to Kansas with the view of paying expenses.

Mr. Buford proposes to bring men here, and let them locate on lands, and hold the lands, for him until it comes into market in payment of the expenses which he proposes to advance to the "right sort of emigrants." He is to make all the money—the poor pioneer who has not money to pay his expenses here, will make nothing, unless he swings loose from the service of his employer, and sets up for himself, and pre-empt the land for his own use. If he pre-empt it for Mr. Buford, he must commit perjury before doing so. A person who will make a contract to commit perjury cannot be trusted to any very great extent when he finds that his interest, the good opinion of his neighbors, and all else induces him to be an honest man. No man will commit perjury for the love of the thing.

The North has secured to Kansas Freedom, and hold themselves in readiness to checkmate our Southern friends. We have numerous articles and letters before us in truth of this proposition, but copy the following only from the Madison, Wis., Journal as a specimen of the lot:—

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.—WANTED, YOUNG MEN FOR KANSAS.—We understand that Mr. J. H. Knowlton of the Assembly, offers to give eighty acres of land each, to any able-bodied young men of good character and habits, who will go to Kansas; remain there until its fate is settled as free or slave Territory, and in case of election between the free state men and the pro-slavery party, help to fight the battle of freedom. Men with strong arms, and valiant hearts, devoted to the cause of freedom, are wanted in Kansas just now, above everything else.

Cold Weather in Minnesota.

The extreme cold of the winter has been felt everywhere, but in Minnesota it must have been particularly severe. We have seen a letter from a Dr. Starbuck of that Territory to one of our citizens, in which he says that for two months this winter the mercury has been congealed, and the spirit thermometer indicated 47 below zero. That is considerably colder of anything we have heard of yet.

Any number of extra copies of the HERALD OF FREEDOM put up in wrappers for mailing can be supplied this week.

Truthful.

We have just closed the reading of Hon. HENRY WILSON's speech, in the United States Senate, on the motion to confirm the nomination of Wilson Shannon as Governor of Kansas. It embodied, in brief, a complete history of our troubles, and with but one or two trifling exceptions, we can vouch for the truth of every part of it. We almost wonder how any man, not a resident of Kansas, could collect so perfect a history of our troubles, and make so few errors.

It is to be regretted that our limited space precludes us from the pleasure of publishing this interesting document in our columns. We cannot refrain, however, from making the following brief extract in regard to Governor Shannon:

"This Administration has now clothed Wilson Shannon—whose incompetency has been made manifest to the world—with the civil and military authority, and with all the power of the Government to execute the laws, and to maintain order in the Territory. The duties assigned this officer, in the present critical condition of affairs on your frontiers, are of the gravest and most weighty character. Sir, your Administration—by the wanton repeal of the Missouri prohibition, by the failure to protect the actual residents of Kansas in their rights, and by the blundering acts and criminal remissness of the official authorities—has brought the nation to the perilous edge of civil strife. This Administration owes it to the country, whose peace is in danger this day, to entrust the responsible and delicate duties of Governor of Kansas to a prudent, judicious, sagacious statesman—a man of individual honor and personal character, in whom the people can place the fullest confidence. Wilson Shannon is not that man. The man who could descend to degrading companionship around the gaming tables of those saloons of San Francisco, (described by that experienced traveler, Madame Ida Pfeiffer, as the most dissolute she had ever seen in her tour of the globe,) with Mexican greasers, the escaped convicts of the British penal colonies, and the desperadoes of the Old World and the New—the man who could, while Kansas was overrun by armed bands, summoned around Lawrence by his own reckless letters, dispatches and proclamations, while civil war lowered over the people entrusted to his care—while an honored citizen, stricken down by the assassin, lay cold in death, and a devoted wife was weeping over his mortal remains, make himself the humiliating object of the derision of his enemies, and of the pity of his friends, by an exhibition of gross intoxication—is not the man to whom the American people would intrust the affairs of Kansas."

Correct Position.

The Cincinnati Columbian, which has always seemed to take a wrong view of Kansas affairs, closed a very sensible article a short time since as follows, which for correctness, will commend itself to every reader. Speaking of the Free State party, it remarks:

"They have a right to prepare themselves for emergencies. If they have reason to fear that their lives or liberties are in danger, failing in that protection which is due them from the constituted authorities, they have the undoubted right to prepare for their own defence. They have the right to buy Sharp's rifles or any other rifles, and if molested in the enjoyment of the rights of law-abiding citizens, they have the right to use them. The little cabin on the prairie should be every inch a castle, as its owner, while within it, should be every inch a king. Having these rights, the Free State men should preserve them, but they should not put themselves in such a position against law and Government, as will deprive them of the sympathies of their best friends, or expose them to legal attack from any quarter."

Speaking Out.

The Detroit Free Press, Gen. Cass's organ, speaking of the laws enacted by the bogus Legislature of Kansas, and of Pierce's proclamation, says:

"The President should pause long before treating as 'treasonable insurrection' the action of those inhabitants of Kansas who deny and repudiate the binding authority of the laws of the Missouri Kansas Legislature. For, in our humble opinion, a people that would not be inclined to rebel against the acts of a legislative body forced upon them by fraud and violence would be unworthy the name of American. If there was ever justifiable cause of popular revolution against a usurping and an obnoxious government, that cause has existed in Kansas."

Undoing the Work.

Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Grow, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, presented a bill proposing a partial correction of the existing laws of the Kansas Legislature. The bill declares void the "Act to punish offences against slave property," and that portion of an act which provides for Indians voting in the Territory. Mr. Grow's bill also enacts that the inhabitants of the Territory shall not be required, as a qualification to vote or hold office, or practice in the Courts, to take an oath or affirmation in addition to that of citizenship, or of fidelity in the discharge of the duties pertaining to their office or offices respectively, other than to support the Constitution of the United States.

Clubs.

Persons ordering clubs may add to them at any time, and for the future, we will not be particular about directing them all to one office, on the contrary a person sending us ten subscribers and \$15 may have them sent to as many different offices as they desire.

Several interesting articles are left out this week for want of space.

Biographical.

Written by the Editor for the Herald of Freedom.

Sketch of the Martyred Brown.
R. P. BROWN, Esq., the subject of this memoir, was the son of Moses Brown, who was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated from that State to Mississippi, where he resided till 1823. He moved from thence to Louisiana, and in 1824, with the view of escaping from the oppressive influences of slavery, located in Logan county, Ohio, where REX P. BROWN was born, on the 3d of July, 1825. He had four sisters and two brothers, five of whom were born in the South.

Mr. Brown enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education during his younger days, and spent some time at the University at South Bend, Indiana. His father died in 1837. In 1845 he located in Cass county, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he went to Mississippi to visit his brother and sisters, who were slaveholders. He took a school in the vicinity, and continued teaching until the Fall of 1851, when he became so thoroughly disgusted with the workings of the institution of Slavery, that he resolved on returning to the North. He was present at the burning of a slave in Liberty, Mississippi, while remaining there, and the horrors of that accursed outrage was vivid in his memory on all occasions. It probably gave bent to his political feeling and action, for after his return to Michigan, he immediately identified himself with the Free Democratic party, and continued his connection with it down to the period of his death.

In May, 1852, he was married to Miss MARTHA A. LUKENS, who resided in his native county in Ohio, and who had emigrated to that State from Virginia several years previous, with her parents. He continued a resident of Michigan, engaged in teaching, until his removal to Kansas, where he arrived in October last, with his wife and daughter, which is now about three years of age. His mother is still living in Michigan. He has a brother, Dr. AARON BROWN, who resides at Westfield, Lafayette county, Iowa, who saw a notice of the murder of his brother, in the New York Tribune, and who repaired at once to the scene of the tragedy, and furnished us with the substance of this notice. He learned at Leavenworth of many important particulars in regard to his brother's connection with the Free State party; his sacrifices to advance the cause of Freedom; his repairing to Lawrence, and standing on duty during the late invasion, when the town was beleaguered by an armed band of mercenaries from Missouri, who were bent on its destruction, and of his death at Easton by violence, which we have previously recorded at length.

The Doctor summoned to his aid three practicing physicians—Drs. C. J. PARK, JAMES DAVIS, and SAMUEL F. FEW—residents of Leavenworth city, and on the 15th inst., exhumed the body, and gave it a post-mortem examination. They found the deceased considerably lacerated, but came readily to the conclusion that the mortal injury was caused by a blow on the left side of his head with some sharp instrument. The wound commenced near the central and forward part of the ear, and extended forward and upward, passing the outer corner of the eye-brow, some two and three-fourths inches in length, and penetrating the brain. The temporal bone was opened so as to admit the passage of the finger to the brain, without obstruction. The brain was so injured, that parts of it came out through the wound. His murderers have attempted to quiet their consciences by representing that after being disabled, he froze so as to deprive him of life, while riding in the bottom of the wagon to his house. Another story got up by them, represented that he bled to death. The physicians were unanimous of the opinion that the wound on the head was sufficient, of itself, to produce death, by the injury to the brain; and the great surprise to all was that he should survive so long after the injury. The wound appeared to have been made with a hatchet, or some similar instrument, and from the sloping direction of the blow, it was evidently given by some person standing partly behind and at the side of the deceased.

Mr. Brown's mother is living, and resides at Cassopolis, Cass County, Michigan. A meeting was called there on the 13th inst., a few hours previous to the arrival of her husband's brother.

We cannot close this article more appropriately than by annexing the following resolutions, which were reported to our State Legislature, through the Chairman—JOHN BROWN, Esq., of Oswatimie—of a committee to take the subject into consideration. The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, and have been spread upon the journals of the House:

"Whereas, R. P. BROWN, Esq., a member elect of this House, was brutally murdered at Easton on the 18th of January last, by a body of armed men from Missouri and the city of Kickapoo; and whereas, justice to ourselves, as well as respect to the memory of the deceased, requires a tribute at our hands; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the cold-blooded murder of R. P. BROWN, by a band of mercenaries and desperadoes from a neighboring State, we have sustained an irreparable loss, the State has been deprived of the services of a man of intelligence, integrity, honor, patriotism and true courage, and his family of a kind husband and father.

"Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow our heartfelt condolences on account of the afflictive calamity, and assure her that the whole country joins with her in her grief.

"Resolved, That while we condole with the widow in her afflictions, we feel that Providence will overrule her loss for our good. Mr. Brown has joined the host of martyrs, whose blood has watered the tree of Liberty. His name, with DOW and BASSAN, will survive and adorn the brightest page in the future history of Kansas, while those who were the instruments of this outrage, like the perpetrators of other base crimes, will be remembered only as monsters in the dark catalogue of human depravity.

"Resolved, That we recommend the lovers of freedom and justice to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased, with suitable inscriptions; and that the State make liberal contributions in aid of such enterprise.

"Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, in commemoration of the heroic conduct of our deceased friend and co-laborer in the cause of freedom.

"Resolved, That certified copies of these resolutions be furnished the several papers in the State of Kansas, and that they be requested to copy the same, and that copies be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

Persons having occasion to address Mrs. MARTHA A. BROWN, the widow of the deceased, can write her at the residence of her mother, Cassopolis, Cass county, Michigan.

Favorable.

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature by Mr. Clements, have been adopted in the Senate, as the voice of that State:

Whereas, the slave power in 1820, insisted upon the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State, and accomplished its purpose by incorporating into the bill for its admission a perpetual prohibition of slavery in all the remainder of the territory acquired from France north of the south line of Missouri, extending westward to the national frontier;

And whereas, in 1854, the same power demanded the repeal of the prohibition of 1820, and effected its object by engrafting on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which provided for free territory, the express declaration "that the people of the Territory should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States";

And whereas, in 1855 the same power insisted that, even under this provision, the people of the Territory of Kansas have no power to exclude slavery therefrom until another express act of Congress gives them the power to form a State Constitution;

And whereas, the President of the United States has compromised his position as the Chief Executive of an enlightened and free nation, by countenancing and otherwise aiding the outrages from the neighboring State of Missouri, who have, under various pretexts, from time to time invaded the Territory, disturbed its peace, outraged its elective franchise, perverted its legislation, and murdered its citizens;

And whereas, the present peace and future welfare of our common country demand that there should be no further extension of slavery; and no more slave States at all hazards;

And whereas, by the unlawful invasion of the Territory of Kansas, by the citizens of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of forcibly depriving the citizens of that Territory of their first political right, and of establishing slavery therein by force and without the authority of law; as a consequence of which civil war now exists in the Territory of Kansas;

And whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas have by a Convention of Delegates, duly called and assembled for that purpose, formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is Republican, and the said Convention, and the people of Kansas, by their ratification of said Constitution, having elected admission into the Union as a State, and believing that such admission of Kansas as a State would exclude slavery therefrom, and save that Territory from further civil tumults and further effusion of blood, it is hereby

Resolved, by the people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, that our Senators be and are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors for the immediate passage of an Act of Congress admitting Kansas into the Union as a State, with such limitation of boundaries as by Congress shall be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That our representatives be requested to vote for the immediate admission of A. H. READER to a seat in the House of Representatives in Congress, as a Delegate from Kansas, until such admission of Kansas as a State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly certified, to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives, and that a copy be sent to the Governor of each State in the Union.

The Case of Gov. Reader.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The Committee on Territories, to which Governor Reader's memorial has been referred, will report in favor of admitting him to his seat, and will also report an election law, which will control future elections in the Territory of Kansas. A law on the subject is necessary, and will pass Congress, but Gov. Reader will not be admitted to his seat. The election will be referred back, but not immediately, nor until after the election law shall pass."

The fourth page of our paper this week is almost wholly editorial matter, and much of our first page is original. Every part of it will pay for a perusal.